



# Plant formations of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* Poir. in Sudanian and Sahelian zones

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**Abstract**— In the Sudano-Sahelian zones of West Africa, climate controls the distribution and composition of spontaneous vegetation. The study was conducted in Niger and Burkina Faso. It aims to (1) analyze the ecological and floristic characteristics in a heterogeneous environment of 8 forests: (2) determine the woody groups of plant formations in *P. erinaceus* along an agroecological gradient. A total of 206 plots of 1000 m<sup>2</sup> were established in 8 forests along an agroecological gradient in Niger and Burkina Faso. In each plot, dendrometric measurements such as DBH, Total height and two perpendicular diameters of the crown were performed on all woody individuals of all recorded species with DBH>5 cm. Our study identified 117 species belonging to 25 families. The four most represented families are Fabaceae (31.8%), Combretaceae (16.8%), Malvaceae (7.9%) and Rubiaceae (6.9%). Our results revealed that Microphanerophytes is the dominating biological type in all forests. The Shannon index shows that the species richness and diversity increase with increasing humidity from the Sahelian to the Sudano-Guinean zone. Sorenson's index shows that the similarity is greater between the forests of Tiogo, Cassou and Laba in Burkina Faso. The Ascending Hierarchical Classification and the Non-Multidimensional Scaling made it possible to determine six large groupings of *P. erinaceus*. We conclude that *P. erinaceus* has great ecological amplitude and its distribution zone extends from the Sahelian to the Guinean zones while associating with a diversity of plant species.

**Keywords**— Plant formations, vegetation, Shannon index, agroecological gradient.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In Sudano-Sahelian zones of West Africa, the distribution, composition and structure of spontaneous vegetation depend on climate, soil, anthropogenic activities, herbivores and fire (Osborne et al., 2018; Coulibaly et al., 2019). The ecosystems have arguably been shaped by humans for thousands of years (Pennington et al., 2015). The interaction between anthropogenic, abiotic and biotic factors makes it difficult to identify and quantify the main determinants of plant association (Stevens et al., 2016). Tropical savannahs are habitat to many species and are among the richest ecosystems of the world (Loubota et al.,

2018a; Ouédraogo et al., 2018). This characteristic is the most important challenge for understanding their functioning. The multiple interactions between species and with their environment make these forests extremely complex ecosystems (Loubota et al., 2018a). The heterogeneity of these environments, due to a pronounced rainfall gradient, influences the structure, composition and distribution of the characteristic species. The work of Osborne et al. (2018) indicated that the unique combinations of functional characteristics of plants characterizing the main associations of African savannahs make them differentially vulnerable and resilient to anthropogenic factors of ecosystem change.

Among the plants currently very exploited, we note *P. erinaceus* whose quality of wood, makes this species very sought after. This species is also exploited for various purposes such as fodder and various medicinal products etc. In addition, changes in land use patterns and their consequences on ecosystems have been recognized as a major component of global changes, of comparable significance to climatic and atmospheric variations (Mahamane et al., 2007). Given this complexity, one of the approaches adopted is the study of the dynamics of the species studied, chosen for their commercial and/or ecological interest. The set of inter-fertile individuals is considered a population, for the natural need of association, the populations of a given species cohabit with populations of other species evolving in the same natural environment. An association is a plant group characterized by a floristically determined and relatively constant composition within the limits of a given area (Solefacka, 2018). Any association represents a more or less stable stage of more or less long duration in a progressive or regressive series of association. The overexploitation of some species with great socio-economic values is one of the destabilizing factors of the plant association, especially in the Sahelian and Sudanian zones of West Africa.

Numerous studies have shown that woody species reflect better the variation of environmental factors (Chen et al., 2016; Mahamane et al., 2007; Loubota et al., 2018b) and represent the best indicators for assessing climatic and environmental variability (Thiombiano et al., 2006 ; Ligot et al., 2018; Gaisberger et al., 2017). According to Chen et al. (2016), the composition and structure of woody vegetation vary considerably from one agro-ecological

zone to another. But African savannahs are considerably being modified by anthropogenic activities (Osborne et al., 2018). The present study seeks to 1) analyse the ecological and floristic characteristics in a heterogeneous environment of 8 forests; 2) determine the woody groups of *P. erinaceus* plant formations along agroecological gradient in Niger and Burkina Faso.

## II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Study sites

In this study we surveyed four (4) agroecological zones from North to South which are Sahelo-Sudanian and North Sudanian zones in Niger and South Sudanian and Sudanese-Guinean zones(Burkina Faso). In each area, representative forests were identified and investigated. The climatic characteristics and the geographical position of each site are summarized in Table 1.

In Niger three (3) forests were investigated (Park W Niger, Wildlife Reserve of Tamou and the GorouBassounga forest while in Burkina Faso, five (5) forests were surveyed (classified forests of Saponé, Tiogo, Cassou, Laba and a section of Wildlife Reserve of Comoé-Léraba) (Figure 1). In Niger, the dominant soil texture is lateritic imbricated with silty-clayey and gravelly soil beaches with vegetation dominated by Tiger bush, shrub savannahs and grassy savannahssavannahs in the Sahelo-Sudanian and North Sudanian zones (Saadou, 1990). While in Burkina Faso, the dominant soil texture is silty-clay to sandy-silty with vegetation dominated by more or less shrubby tree savannahs (Thiombiano et al., 2006; Gaisberger et al., 2017).

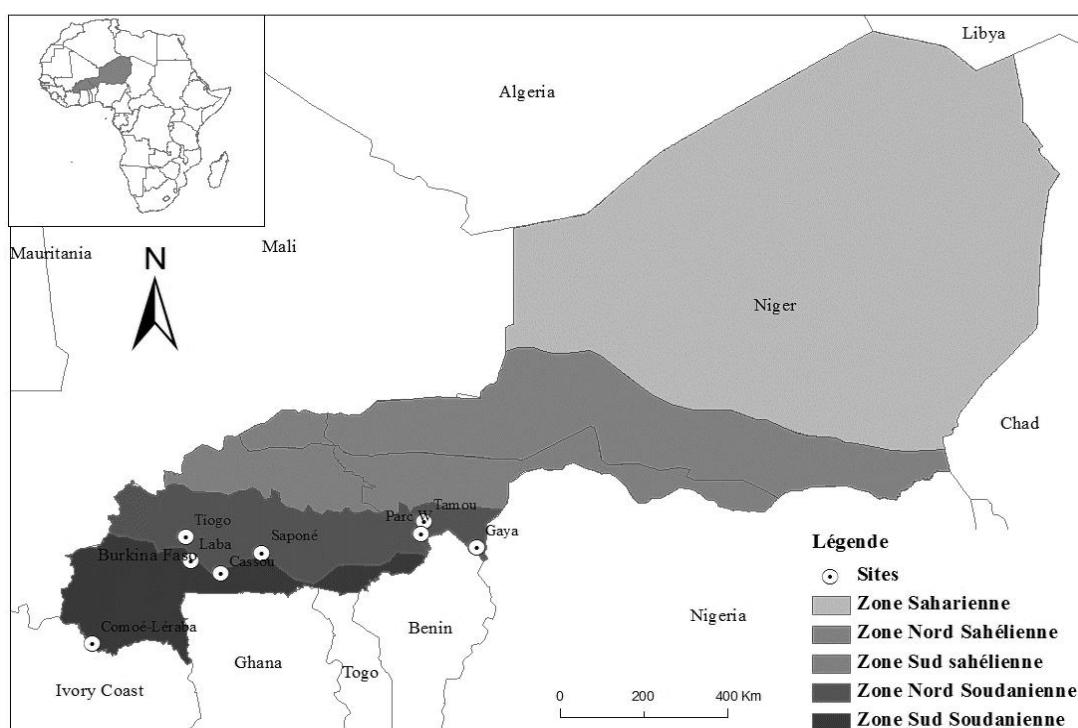


Fig.1. Location of study areas (Source: Rabiou et al., 2015)

Table 1. Characteristics of the surveyed sites

Country	Sites	Agro-ecological zones	rainfall (mm/an)	Temperature (°C)	Area (ha)	Geographical coordinates	
						Latitude	Longitude
Niger	Tamou	Sahelo-Sudanian	606 ± 99	36,7°C	76000	12°28' and 12°50'	2°06' and 2°24'
	Parc du W	Sahelo-Sudanian	704 ± 101	30°C	220000	11°00' and 12°35'	2°00 and 3°50'
	GorouBassounga	North Sudanian	740±119,5	33°C	9970	11°52' and 11°58'	3°20' and 3°26'
Burkina Faso	Saponé	North Sudanian	806±102	26°C	100	12°07' and 12°08'	1°33' and 1°34'
	Tiogo	North Sudanian	827 ± 169	24°C	30389	12°11' and 12°24'	2°39' and 2°52'
	Laba	South Sudanian	907 ± 157	24 °C	18501	11°48' and 11°39'	2°44' and 2°36'
	Cassou	South Sudanian	984 ± 103	29°C	29515	11°44' and 11°21'	2°07' and 1°44'
	Comoé-Léraba	Sudano-Guinean	1114,6±203	27,4°C	125000	9°39' and 10°00'	4°25' and 4°59'

### Data collection and sampling

We collected the vegetation data through random sampling transects method (Gounot, 1969) in eight (8) plant

formations in Niger and Burkina Faso. We surveyed a total of 206 plots of 1000 m<sup>2</sup> (20 m \* 50 m) established at each 300 m along 41 transects. The number of plots and transects vary from 20 to 42 and from 4 to 8 respectively

(Table 2). In each plot, we measured all woody individuals

with a diameter greater than or equal to 5 cm (Table 2).

*Table 2. Number of transects and plots in all surveyed sites, ordered by decreasing latitude.*

Agro-ecological zones	Sites	Number of transects	Number of plots
Sahelian	Tamou	8	39
	Parc W	8	42
North Sudanian	GorouBassounga	4	20
	Saponé	4	20
	Tiogo	5	25
South Sudanian	Laba	4	20
	Cassou	4	20
Sudano-Guinean	Comoé-Léraba	4	20
Total		41	206

### Field measurements

In each plot, DBH, total height and two perpendicular crown diameters were measured for each recorded woody individual. These measurements were made using a forestry compass for large diameters, a calliper for small diameters, a tape measure, and a graduated pole for heights. For all individuals measured, a systematic count of young stems with a diameter less than 5 cm, resulting from regeneration (sowing, stump sprouts, layers or suckering) was carried out. To collect tree regeneration data, we set five subplots of 5m\*5m (25 m<sup>2</sup>) in each corner of the plot and a fifth in the center. In all surveyed sites, the dominant heights of young seedlings of all recorded species were systematically measured in accordance with the recommendations of SUN (2008). We recorded a total of 117 woody species in 207 plots carried out.

### Characteristics of inventoried species

The biological type is a form of morpho-physiological adaptation of plants to unfavourable climatic conditions. The biological types of all recorded woody species were determined in accordance with the classification of Raunkiaer (1934) about woody phanerophyte vegetation. In fact, phanerophytes are woody plants whose buds are located more than 50 cm above the ground surface (Saadou, 1990). These include Nanophanerophytes (nPh) from 0.5 to 2 m; Microphanerophytes (mPh) from 2 to 8 m; Mesophanerophytes (MesoPh) from 8 to 30 m; Megaphanerophytes (MPH)> 30 m, Liana microphanerophytes (LmPh).

To determine the phytogeographic type of all recorded species we adopted the chorological subdivisions of White, (1983) that are being used (Mahamane et al., 2007; Osborne et al., 2018). Among these we have Cosmopolites (Cos) for species distributed in tropical and temperate

regions of the world; African-American (AA) for species widespread in Africa and America; Pantropicals (Pan) concerning species widespread in Africa, America and tropical Asia; Paleotropical (Pal) that consists of species distributed in tropical Africa, tropical Asia, Madagascar and Australia; Afro-Malagasy tropical (AM) dedicated to species distributed in Africa and Madagascar; Afro-Tropicales (AT) for species widespread in tropical Africa; Pluri-regional (PA) that concern species whose range extends to several regional endemism centers; Soudano-Zambéziennes (SZ) that encompass species distributed in both Sudanian and Zambezian regional endemism centers; all species distributed in the Guinean region belong to Guinean-Congolese (GC); and . Sudanian (S): for widely distributed species in the regional center for Sudanian endemism.

### Data analysis and processing

#### Alpha diversity indices

In each site we calculated several parameters such as the specific richness, the specific diversity of Shannon ( $H'$ ) and the fairness of Piélou (E). These last two parameters provide information on the distribution of individuals of each species. Indeed, the higher the index the greater the diversity.

$$H' = - \sum_{i=1}^s p_i \log_2 p_i \quad E = \frac{H'}{\log_2 S}$$

with S = total number of species;

$p_i$  = (nj / N), relative frequency of the species;

nj = relative frequency of species j in the sampling unit;

N = sum of the specific relative frequencies;

### Typology of plant groups

To identify a typology of plant groups, the species survey matrix was first subjected to an Ascending Hierarchical Classification (AHC) then to Non-Multidimensional Scaling analysis (NMDS) using PCord 5 software. These methods make it possible to summarize the information in the data table using dendrogram and factorial map.

The species with higher and statistically significant indicator values were considered to designate each group. However, since *P. erinaceus* was recorded in all relevés, therefore it will not be discriminating, and we removed it from the matrix before performing the analysis.

Sorenson index was calculated based on the number of common species between forest A and forest B, the number of species of forest A and the number of species of forest B. The index allows appreciating the level of similarity between two communities. It is calculated by the following formula:

$$IS = 2c / (a + b)$$

c = number of species common to A and B

a = number of species of A

b = number of species of B

The index varies from 0 to 1. When the index value is 1, the level of similarity is perfect and when the index value is 0 the two communities have no common species.

The data table on the raw spectrum frequencies of the phytogeographic types of the 8 forests investigated was subjected to a Principal Component Analysis (PCA).

## III. RESULTS

### Floristic characteristics

Our results show that Fabaceae was the dominant family in all surveyed sites with 31.8% followed by Combretaceae with 16.8%. Malvaceae and Rubiaceae are represented by 7.9% and 6.9 respectively (Table 3). A total of 117 species were identified belong to 32 families. We observed the largest number of species (66 species) in the Comoé-Léraba forest (Sudano-Guinean zone) while the lowest number (42 species) was in Tamou forest located in Sahelo-Sudanian zone.

Table 3. Frequency of families (%) of surveyed sites

Family	Parc W	Tamou	Gaya	Cassou	Comoé	Laba	Tiogo	Saponé	Global
Fabaceae	34.55	28.57	34	32.76	24.25	35.39	32.75	32.65	31.87
Combretaceae	20	19.05	14	17.24	16.67	13.85	17.24	16.33	16.80
Malvaceae	9.1	7.14	10	6.89	9.1	6.16	8.61	6.12	7.89
Rubiaceae	7.27	7.14	6	6.9	7.58	6.15	8.62	6.12	6.97
Anacardiaceae	3.64	9.52	8	5.17	3.03	7.69	6.9	8.16	6.51
Capparidaceae	7.27	9.52	4	0	0	4.62	3.45	2.04	3.86
Euphorbiaceae	1.82	2.38	2	3.45	3.03	4.62	3.45	2.04	2.85
Apocynaceae	0	0	4	3.45	1.52	3.08	3.45	2.04	2.19
Meliaceae	0	2.38	2	1.72	4.55	1.54	0	4.08	2.03
Sapotaceae	1.82	0	2	1.72	3.03	3.08	1.72	2.04	1.93
Bignoniaceae	3.64	2.38	2	1.72	1.52	0	1.72	2.04	1.88
Olacaceae	1.82	2.38	2	1.72	1.52	1.54	1.72	2.04	1.84
Loganiaceae	1.82	2.38	0	3.45	3.03	1.54	1.72	0	1.74
Balanitaceae	1.82	2.38	2	1.72	0	1.54	1.72	2.04	1.65
Celastraceae	1.82	0	0	1.72	1.52	1.54	1.72	2.04	1.30
Ebenaceae	1.82	0	0	1.72	1.52	1.54	1.72	2.04	1.30
Annonaceae	0	0	0	1.72	1.52	1.54	1.72	2.04	1.07
Hymenocardiaciae	0	0	2	1.72	1.52	0	0	2.04	0.91
Moraceae	0	0	2	0	3.03	0	0	2.04	0.88
Rhamnaceae	1.82	0	0	0	0	1.54	0	2.04	0.68

Verbenaceae	0	0	0	1.72	1.52	1.54	0	0	0.60
Asclepiadaceae	0	4.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.60
Simaroubaceae	0	0	2	1.72	0	0	0	0	0.47
Flacourtiaceae	0	0	2	0	1.52	0	0	0	0.44
Chrysobalanaceae	0	0	0	0	3.03	0	0	0	0.38
Burseraceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.72	0	0.22
Polygalaceae	0	0	0	1.72	0	0	0	0	0.22
Sapindaceae	0	0	0	0	0	1.54	0	0	0.19
Araliaceae	0	0	0	0	1.52	0	0	0	0.19
Dipterocarpaceae	0	0	0	0	1.52	0	0	0	0.19
Myrtaceae	0	0	0	0	1.52	0	0	0	0.19
Opiliaceae	0	0	0	0	1.52	0	0	0	0.19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

### Distribution of biological spectra of *P. erinaceus* formations

The biological type that dominates all of the investigated forests is the microphanerophyte followed by nanophanerophyte both in terms of raw and weighted spectrum. Mesophanerophytes and microphanerophyte lianas are poorly represented in both the Sahelian and Sudanian zones (Table 4). The frequency of the raw spectrum of microphanerophyte lianas decreases from the Sahelian to the Sudanian zone. These are mainly *Acacia*

*erythrocalyx*, *Combretummaculeatum*, *Capparistomentosa* and *Strophantussarmenosus* in the Sahelo-Sudanian zone and *Opiliaamentacea*, *Sabasenegalensis*, *Baisseamultiflora* and *Capparissepia* in the Sudanian zone. Our findings show also that the frequency of microphanerophytes increases from Sahelian to Sudanian zones, while nanophanerophytes decreases (Table 3). However, the  $\chi^2$  test shows that the distribution of phytogeographic types is not related to the agroecological zones ( $\text{Chi-Sq} = 8.301$ ;  $DF = 9$ ;  $P\text{-Value} = 0.504$ ).

Table 4. Biological type. LmPh : Lianemicromphanerophytes ; mPh : Microphanerophytes ; nPh : Nanophanerophytes ; MesoPh : Mesophanerophytes.

TB	Sahelian		North Sudanian			South Soudanian		SudanoGuinean
	Tamou	Parc W	Gaya	Saponé	Tiogo	Laba	Cassou	Comoé-Léraba
Rawspectrum (%)								
LmPh	7.14	5.45	4	6.12	6.9	6.15	5.17	3.03
MesoPh	2.38	3.64	4	2.04	1.72	1.54	1.72	6.06
mPh	61.9	72.73	76	77.55	68.97	75.38	74.14	78.79
nPh	28.57	18.18	16	14.29	22.41	16.92	18.97	12.12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Weightedspectrum (%)								
LmPh	1.85	2.88	0.43	1.25	0.56	1.01	0.29	3.9
MesoPh	0.03	0.06	0.18	1.17	0.14	0.11	0.25	1.28
mPh	53.28	81.22	78.57	87.73	86.09	74.56	89.23	78.64
nPh	44.84	15.83	20.81	9.84	13.21	24.31	10.23	16.17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## Distribution of phytogeographic types

The Principal Component Analysis PCA shows that the first two axes account respectively for 33.4 and 27.7% (both 61.1%) of the variance. PCA results highlights forest groups according to agroecological zones. For instance Park W is distinguished by chorological characteristics much closer to the Sudanian areas. The Sahelo-Sudanian

zone is characterized by a predominance of the Paleotropical (Pal) and Sahelo-Saharan (SS) species. The Guinea-Congolian (GC), Sudanian (S) and Pantropical (Pt) species dominate the North Sudanian zone. The Southern Sudanian zone is distinguished by a predominance of Sudano-Guinean (SG), Afro-Malagasy (AM) and Afro-tropical species (Figure 2).

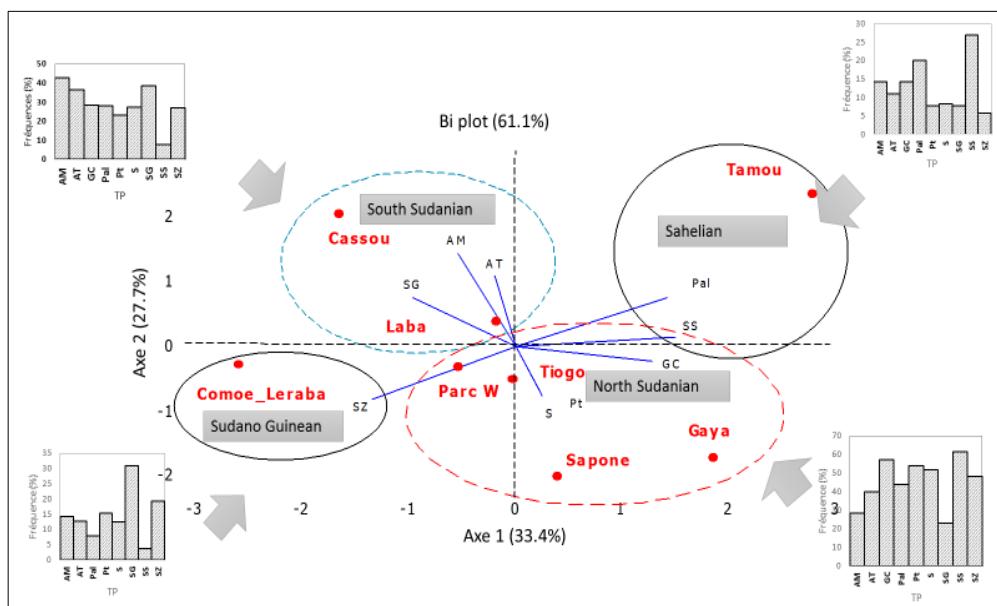


Fig.2. Distribution of biological types: AT: Afro-tropical; SG: Sudano-Guinean; AM: Afro-Malagasy; Pal: Paleotropical; SS: Sahelo-Saharan; GC: Guinean-Congolese; SZ: Sudano-Zambezian; S: Sudanian; Pt: Pantropical.

## Analysis of woody species diversity

Analysis of the diversity indices reveals that the Tiogo and Comoé-Léraba forests are the most diversified as measured by Shannon diversity index which was 4.65 each one, although the species richness is greater in the Comoé-Léraba forest with 66 species, against 58 species in the Tiogo forest. Indeed, Piélou's fairness is of 0.7 for each forest. The dominant species in the Comoé-Léraba forest is *Terminaliamollis* representing 14.6% of the woody individuals, while *Combretumglutinosum* is the dominant species in the Tiogo forest and represents 12.9% of the woody individuals. The lowest diversity is observed at the Tamou wildlife reserve with a richness of 42 species and a low fairness of 0.54 (Table 5). In this reserve, the dominant species is *Guierasenegalensis* and represents 37.5% of the woody species. The analysis of the specific contribution index in the achievement of the Shannon index ( $2^{H'}$ ) shows that in the Sahelo-Sudanian zone the dominance of certain species such as *Guierasenegalensis* and *Combretummicranthum* contributes largely to the weakness of the index. In Gaya and Tamou respectively only 9 and 8 woody species represent more than 90% of the stands. In the Sudanian zone where diversity is greater

we observed up to 25 species representing 90% of the woody species.

Analysis of the diversity indices indicates that diversity is a function of humidity. The more watered sites recorded the large diversity of species due to the significant richness and fairness, suggesting a lack of pronounced dominance of certain species. In the Sahelian zone, the dominance of Combretaceae, in particular *Guierasenegalensis*, *Combretumnigricans* and *Combretummicranthum*, considerably reduces the Shannon diversity index, resulting in poor fairness. The Shannon diversity index and the species richness increase from the Sahelo-Sudanian to the Sudano-Guinean zone (Table 5).

Analysis of the species rarefaction curve shows that the accumulation of species richness is greater in the Sudanian and Guinean areas of Burkina Faso. Indeed, the high frequency of species observed in the Sahelo-Sudanian zone of Niger can be attributed to the high sampling effort. Figure 3 clearly indicates that for the same number of relevés, the cumulative variations in terms of species richness in the Sudanian and Guinean zones of Burkina Faso are clearly discriminated from those of the Sahelo-Sudanian zones of Niger. For the same number of relevés,

the number of species is only 31 at Parc W, 29 at Tamou and 51 at Tiogo.

Table 5. Diversity indices: Wealth ( $S$ ), diversity ( $H'$ ) and Piérou equitability ( $E$ )

Diversity indices	Sahelian		North Sudanian			South Sudanian		SudanoGuiean
	Tamou	Parc W	Gaya	Saponé	Tiogo	Laba	Cassou	Comoé-Léraba
$H'$	2.94	4.08	3.09	4.00	4.65	4.70	4.42	4.65
$S$	42	55	50	49	58	65	58	66
$H$ max	5.39	5.78	5.64	5.61	5.86	6.02	5.86	6.04
$E$	0.54	0.71	0.55	0.71	0.79	0.78	0.75	0.77
$2^{H'}$	7.65	16.80	8.54	16.00	25.04	26.04	21.36	25.19

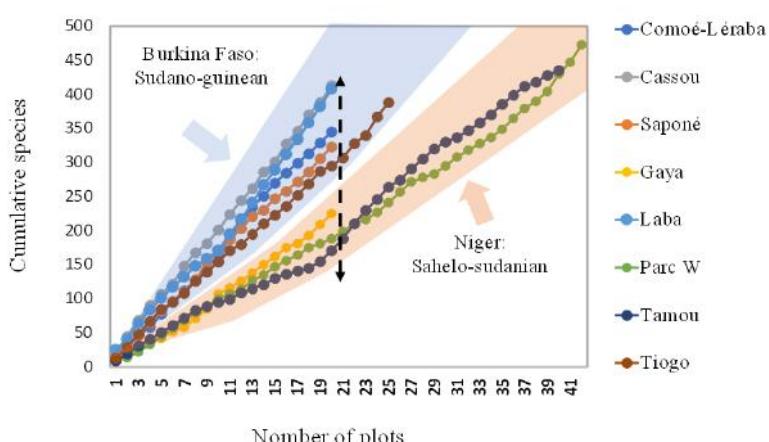


Fig.3. Species Curve of rarefaction and accumulation

#### Sorenson's similarity index (Is)

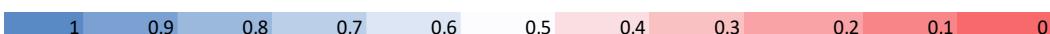
Analysis of the index shows that similarity is also a function of the rainfall gradient. Indeed, the sites located in the same agroecological zone have a higher level of similarity with higher Is indices. In the Sahelo-Sudanian zone, the level of similarity is of 0.66 between Park W and Tamou. In the northern Sudanian zone, the Is observed is 0.71 between Saponé and Tiogo. In the southern Sudanian

zone, the index Is is observed between Cassou and Laba is of 0.73. However, the greatest similarity index was observed between Tiogo and Cassou although these two forests are belonging to different agroecological zones. While, the lowest similarity index is of 0.27 and was observed between the Tamou wildlife reserve (Sahelo-Sudanian zone) and the Comoé-Léraba wildlife reserve (Sudano-Guinean zone) (Table 6).

Table 6. Values of the Sorenson Community index.

Sites	Tamou	Parc W	Gaya	Saponé	Tiogo	Laba	Cassou	Comoé-Léraba
Tamou	1							
Parc W	0,66	1						
Gaya	0,65	0,60	1					
Saponé	0,46	0,59	0,60	1				
Tiogo	0,56	0,69	0,59	0,71	1			
Laba	0,48	0,66	0,53	0,64	0,74	1		
Cassou	0,48	0,61	0,53	0,63	0,75	0,73	1	
Comoé-Léraba	0,27	0,49	0,43	0,52	0,53	0,61	0,62	1

Legend: Evolution of the similarity index; from the highest index to the lowest (from blue to red)



### Individualization of plant groups

The CHA dendrogram made it possible to discriminate 6 plant communities with *P. erinaceus*. These communities vary according to agroecological zones at a threshold of proportion of the Similarity index (Figure 4) based on the Euclidean distance through the Ward method. Figure 4 shows by the position of the groups, the distance between them (if the distance between them is short, there is similarity and if it is long, it is dissimilarity). We found 35% of similarity that made it possible to determine 6 major groups distributed across the 4 different agroecological zones under study (Figure 5).

#### ➤ Sahelo-Sudanian zone

The Sahelo-Sudanian zone is made up of the Regional Park W (Niger) and a section of the Tamou wildlife reserve. In this area two large groups were observed.

##### - Sahelo-Sudanian zone (Sah 1): *P. erinaceus* and *Combretumcollinum*

The group was mainly observed in Park W where we recorded many species with the highest indicator value at the 5% threshold and statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) such as *Combretumcollinum* Fresen., *Anogeissusleioarpa* (DC.) Guill. and Perr., *Lonchocarpuslaxiflora* Guill and Perr., *Flueggeavirosa* (Roxb. ex Willd.) Voigt., *Tamarindus indica* L., *Xeroderrisstuhlmannii* (Taub.) Mendonça and Sousa.

##### - Sahelo-Sudanian zone (Sah 2): *P. erinaceus* and *Combretumnigricans*

This grouping was largely noticed in Tamou. The indicator species with the significant indicator values ( $P < 0.05$ ) at the 5% level are: *Combretumnigricans* Lepr. ex Guill. and Perr., *Acacia macrostachya* Reicheb. Ex DC., *Combretummicranthum* G. Don, *Guiera senegalensis* J. F. Gmel., *Feretia apodantha* Del., *Acacia erhytrocalyx* Brenan, *Boscia senegalensis* (Pers.) Lam. ex Poir., *Boscia angustifolia* A. Rich., *Sclerocaryabirrea* Hochst., *Combretum aculeatum* Vent., *Maerua angolensis* DC., *Dichrostachys cinerea* (L.) Wight and Am., *Strophanthus sarmentosus* DC. and *Cassia sieberiana* DC ..

#### ➤ Sudanian zone

##### - North Sudanian zone (NS1): *P. erinaceus* and *Gardenia sokotensis*

This grouping is made up of surveys carried out in the North Sudanian zone particularly in (Gaya and the Wildlife Reserve of Tamou (Niger). The species with the highest indicator values are mainly, *Gardenia sokotensis* Hutch., *Grewia flavescentia* Juss., *Acacia laeta* R.

Br. Ex Benth., *Grewia bicolor* Juss., *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Wild. Ex Del. And *Gardenia erubescens* Staph and Hutch.

##### - North Sudanian Zone (NS2): *P. erinaceus* and *Combretumglutinosum*

It is a group consisted mainly of surveys carried out in the North Sudanian Zone of Burkina Faso at Tiogo and Saponé sites. The species with large significant indicator values ( $P < 0.05$ ) include *Entada africana* Guill. and Perr., *Lannea microcarpa* Engl. and K. Krause, *Lannea vellutina* A. Rich., *Combretum glutinosum* Perr. ex DC., *Piliostigma reticulatum* (DC.) Hochst., *Acacia gourmaensis* A. Chev., *Ximenia americana* L. and *Parkia biglobosa* (Jacq.) R. Br. ex G. Don f.

##### - South Sudanian zone (SS): *P. erinaceus* and *Lannea acida*

This group is made up of investigations carried out in the South Sudanian zone of Burkina Faso (Cassou and Laba). We recorded fifteen tree species with the largest indicator values. These include *Lannea acida* A. Rich., *Crossopteryx febrifuga* (G. Don) Benth., *Detarium microcarpum* Guill. et Perr., *Combretum molle* R. Br. ex G. Don, *Annona senegalensis* Pers., *Strychnos spinosa* Lam., *Burkea africana* Hook., *Grewia mollis* Juss., *Bridelia ferruginea* Benth., *Pteleopsis suberosa* Engl. and Diels., *Terminalia avicinoides* Guill. and Perr., *Acacia dudgeoni* Craib. Ex Holl., *Balanites aegyptiaca* (L.) Del., *Terminalia macroptera* Guill. and Perr. and *Vitex doniana* Sweet.

##### - Sudano-Guinean Zone (SG): *P. erinaceus* and *Terminalia mollis*

In the Sudano-Guinean zone, only one plant community has been observed in the section of the Comoé-Léraba wildlife reserve. Nineteen significant indicator species ( $P < 0.001$ ) were recorded by *Vitellaria paradoxa* C. F. Gaertn., *Piliostigma thonningii* (Schumach.) Milne-Redhead, *Combretum fragrans* F. Hoffm., *Gardenia ternifolia* Schum. & Thonn., *Maytenus senegalensis* (Lam.) Exell, *Terminalia laxiflora* Engl. and Diels, *Pericopsis laxiflora* (Benth. ex Baker) Meeuwen, *Daniellia oliveri* (Rolfe) Hutch. and Dalz., *Terminalia mollis* M. Laws., *Maranthes polyandra* (Benth.) Prance, *Cussonia arborea* Hochst. ex A. Rich., *Opilia amentacea* Roxb., *Parinaricuratellifolia* Planch. ex Benth., *Gardenia aqualla* Staph and Hutch., *Sabicea senegalensis* (A. DC.) Pichon, *Diospyros mespiliformis* Hochst. ex A. DC., *Syzgium guineense* (Wild.) DC., *Khaya senegalensis* (Desr.) A. Juss. And *Isoberlinia doka* Craib and Staph ..

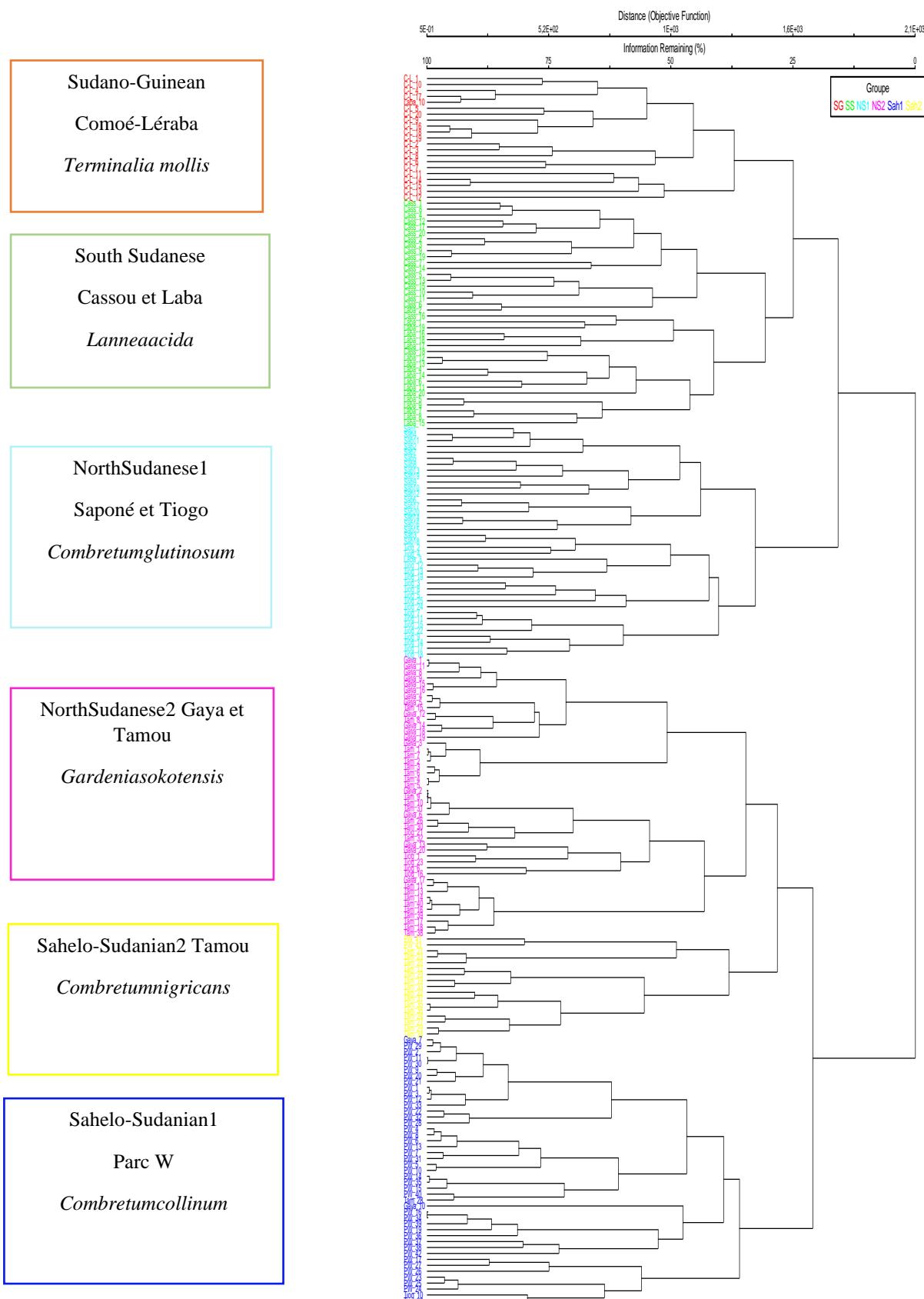


Fig.4. Distribution of relevés according to their similarity

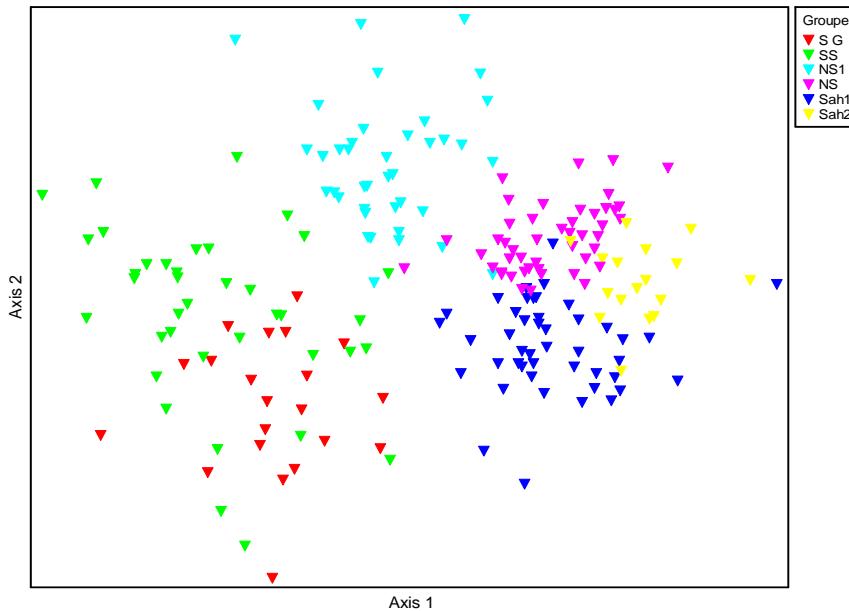


Fig.5. Representation of the distribution relevés using Non-Multidimensional Scaling (NMDS)

#### IV. DISCUSSION

The analysis of the floristic characteristics of all investigated agroecological zones showed a predominance of species belonging to 4 families classified according to their importance respectively Fabaceae, Combretaceae, Malvaceae and Rubiaceae. The distribution of these families varies according to agroecological zones. Ouédraogo et al. (2006) findings on the diversity of woody species in the eastern part of Burkina Faso showed the predominance of these families in the same agroecological zones. Moreover, the predominance of Combretaceae followed by Mimosaceae in the Sahelo-Sudanian zone has also been reported by several authors such as Diouf et al. (2010) in W park in Niger and Osborne et al. (2018) when studying the human impacts and the adaptation of the plant functional traits of African savannah. The decrease in frequencies of Combretaceae with increasing humidity could be explained by the decrease in xerophytic characteristics of the vegetation. According to Aubreville (1950), the predominance of the Combretaceae family is an indicator of a generally dry climate. On the other hand, the frequency of Caesalpiniaceae, which increases with increasing humidity, indicates a decrease in aridity from the Sahelian to the Sudanian zone. Numerous studies have shown that in the wetlands of West Africa the dominant taxa are gregarious Caesalpiniaceae (White, 1983; Osborne et al., 2018). The diversity analysis showed that the Shannon diversity, the Piélou fairness and species richness indices increase with the humidity gradient. Indeed, the dominance of one or two species is very marked in the driest areas and decreases with increasing humidity. Thus,

in the Sahelian zones, notably at Tamou and Parc W, the dominant species are *Guierasenegalensis*, *Combretummicranthum* and *Combretumnigrans*. The regeneration of these species, according to Diouf et al. (2010) is mainly achieved through vegetative propagation. This type of regeneration, comprising several forms such as layering, suckering and stump sprouts (Bationo et al., 2005), is carried out using lying stems or felled tree stumps or burnt trees. In the section of Comoé-Léraba wildlife reserve (Sudano-Guinean zone) the dominance of *Terminaliamollis* is not very pronounced (14.6%) compared to the Tamou wildlife reserve where the dominant species (*Guierasenegalensis*) alone represents up to 37.5%. This is confirmed by the Piélou (E) fairness index with 0.54 and 0.77 respectively for Tamou and Comoé-Léraba. Our findings have shown that species richness is also a function of the humidity gradient, thus confirming the results of Ouédraogo et al. (2006) who showed that the floristic richness of woody species increases from the Sahelian to the Sudanian zones. This highlights the influence of climate, notably rainfall, in the distribution of woody taxa (Osborne et al., 2018).

The vegetation surveys carried out allowed the determination of *P. erinaceus* groups. The distribution of the groups observed shows that *P. erinaceus* is much more associated with Combretaceae. In fact, in the Sahelo-Sudanian zone two groups have been successfully discriminated. These are the *P. erinaceus* and *Combretumcollinum* and *Combretumnigrans* groups in Parc W and Tamou respectively. These two contiguous plant formations recover the cuirass plateaus which appear

in the form of large outcrops, resulting from the alteration of the sedimentary deposits of the Continental Terminal covering the bedrock (Diouf et al., 2010). The dominance of *Combretumnigricans* over these types of sedimentary soil has already been reported by Thiombiano et al. (2006). These authors have revealed that the species is abundant on clay-sandy or lateritic terrains in the Sahelo-Sudanian zone. In addition, the dominance of *Combretumnigricans* in these zones of cuirass plateaus can be explained by the particular characteristics of the vegetation. In fact, in these areas, the vegetation type is tiger bush and spotted bush characterised by alternating bare soil and strips of vegetation (thicket) (Diouf et al., 2010). The operating system of these arid zones is such that the runoff is concentrated in the center of the thicket. The microclimate thus created favors the installation of a dense vegetation network and even sensitive species such as *P. erinaceus*, *Gardenia sokotensis* and *Combretumnigricans*. The grouping of *P. erinaceus* and *Combretumglutinosum* observed in the forest of Tiogo, (northern Sudanian zone) has already been reported as a group dependent on slightly more humid and less hot zones (Thiombiano et al., 2006 ; Sanou et al., 2018). The frequency of *Combretumglutinosum* in the northern Sudanian zone is more than 70% (Ouedraogo et al., 2006). The grouping of *P. erinaceus* and *Terminaliamollis* was recorded in the wettest sites located in the Sudano-Guinean zone (the section of Comoé-Léraba). Gnoumou et al., (2015) findings indicated that in the Niangoloko forest located in the same zone, the grouping of *Terminaliamollis* of more than 100 ha in extent growing on low humus soils with pseudogley and weak surface acidity at the bottom of the valley. According to Thiombiano et al. (2006) and Schmidt et al. (2016) the latter species prefers the wettest sites in dry areas or areas with sufficient rainfall with an average rainfall of  $1009 \pm 125$  mm, an average relative humidity of  $56 \pm 3.4\%$  and an average annual temperature of  $28 \pm 0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

## V. CONCLUSION

Our study demonstrates that the largest number of species is observed in the Comoé-Léraba forest in the Sudano-Guinean zone with 66 woody species and the lowest number is observed in the Sahelo-Sudanian zone in Tamou with 42 species. Overall the families mostly represented in all vegetation surveys carried out are Fabaceae, Combretaceae, Malvaceae and Rubiaceae. The diversity analysis shows that the Shannon index and the species richness increase with increasing rainfall. In fact, the Sahelo-Sudanian zone is dominated by Combretaceae, thus explaining the low recorded value of the Piélou fairness index. The study also made it possible to identify the *P. erinaceus*

groupings in all the forests investigated, as well as the different phytogeographic and biological types which characterize these plant formations along the agroecological gradient. Our study reveals that *P. erinaceus* has great ecological amplitude and its distribution zone extends from the Sahelian to the Guinean zones while associating with a diversity of plant species. The high diversity of *P. erinaceus* habitat makes it complex the planning and management of the natural stands of this species.

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